

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1958

Lukis House,
Grange,
Guernsey.
30th June, 1959.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Island of Guernsey for 1958.

Five cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. All of these cases responded well to treatment and there were no deaths.

Apart from this there was little serious infectious disease during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

The President and Members,
Board of Health,
Guernsey.

"The care of the health of the public is the most important public service."

—Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Bart., Bailiff of Guernsey. (1922-1929)

GUERNSEY

Guernsey, the most westerly of the Channel Islands, lies in the Bay of Avranches, eighty-two miles from Weymouth, forty from Cherbourg and sixty-three from St. Malo.

It is triangular in shape and has an area of 24.5 square miles. The soil, composed of disintegrated granite and schist, is very fertile.

—The cultivation of tomatoes is the chief industry and the tourist industry is also important.

Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou constitute a Bailiwick under a Lieutenant Governor. The Bailiff is the Chief Civil Official.

STATISTICS

TABLE I

<i>Sunshine</i>							
							<i>Hours</i>
Total for 1958 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,588.9
Average for 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,869.9
Sunless days for 1958 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Average for 50 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
<i>Rainfall</i>							
							<i>Inches</i>
Total rainfall for 1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.86
Average for 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.38
Rain days for 1958 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Average for 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
<i>Temperature</i>							
							<i>F°</i>
Daily Mean Temperature ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.8
50 years' average	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.3
Mean daily range	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9
Average for 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0

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TABLE II

YEAR	Estimated Population to middle of each year	BIRTHS		DEATHS			DEATHS Under 1 year	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Crude rate per 1,000	Adjusted rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births
1944	22,408	395	17.6	472	21.1	—	17	43.0
1945	25,500	391	15.3	436	17.1	—	11	28.1
1946	38,038	872	22.9	431	11.3	7.9	35	40.1
1947	40,674	900	22.2	419	10.3	7.2	30	33.3
1948	43,179	870	20.2	445	10.4	7.3	17	19.5
1949	44,374	795	17.9	495	11.1	7.7	20	25.1
1950	44,792	746	16.6	480	10.7	7.4	22	29.5
1951	44,498	775	17.4	510	11.4	8.0	11	14.2
1952	43,367	736	16.9	464	10.7	7.5	24	32.6
1953	44,158	727	16.5	456	10.4	7.3	23	31.6
1954	43,414	689	15.8	492	11.3	7.9	9	13.1
1955	42,073	667	15.9	423	10.0	7.0	18	26.9
1956	41,149	701	17.0	495	12.0	8.4	14	19.9
1957	40,721	725	17.8	517	12.7	8.89	24	33.0
1958	43,450	717	16.5	497	11.4	7.98	16	22.3

POPULATION

In former years I have based the mid-year estimate of population on birth and death statistics plus passenger movement to and from the Island. I have regarded this estimate as being too low although arithmetically accurate according to available returns.

I have this year calculated my estimate on the basis of the movement of insured persons in and out of Guernsey during the years 1952 to 1958 and the birth and death statistics for the same years and I regard these sources as more suitable for the purpose. The resultant figure is 43,450.

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BIRTHS

There were 717 live births, 382 males and 335 females, giving a rate of 16.5 per thousand. There were 16 still births giving a rate of 22.3 per thousand live births. These rates are roughly the same as those given for 1957.

Illegitimate births number 27 giving a percentage of 3.7 per total live births.

DEATHS

There were 497 deaths during the year, the crude death rate being 11.4 per thousand of population and the adjusted or corrected death rate 7.98.

It will be apparent that the death rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that truer comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual death rate is multiplied by a number called the "Comparability Factor", the result being known as the Adjusted or Corrected Death Rate. These "Comparability Factors" are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution of the population as shown by the Census. For Guernsey the Death Rate Comparability Factor is 0.7.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths classed to pregnancy or childbirth. Under the Midwives Ordinance of 1950 medical aid was sought in 170 cases.

Fees paid to the Medical Practitioners under this Ordinance amounted to £744 os. 6d.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of deaths under one year of age was 16 giving a rate of 22.3 per thousand live births. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 24 deaths and a rate of 33 per thousand live births. There were 13 deaths under one month giving a Neo-Natal death rate of 18.1 per thousand live births.

MARRIAGES

329 marriages took place during the year showing a rate of 7.5 per thousand head of population. There is a slight reduction in this figure this year.

CANCER

There were 102 deaths from Cancer. The figure for 1957 was 104. The number of deaths occurring from Cancer of the Lung was 25. The corresponding figure for 1957 was 19. It will thus be seen that while the total number of deaths from all forms of Cancer has remained virtually static, the number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung shows a significant increase. I believe that this apparent increase in Cancer of the Lung as a cause of death is not entirely real and is in part due to (1) the greater awareness of the public and the medical profession of the importance that this condition has assumed in recent years and (2) to the more accurate methods of diagnosis which are now available.

My records show that Cancer accounts for one fifth of all deaths and that Cancer of the Lung has accounted in 1958 for one fifth of all deaths from Cancer. I append in the following table a comparison over ten years of (A) deaths from all forms of Cancer and (B) deaths from Cancer of the Lung.

Year				Cancer All Forms	Cancer of Lung
1948	...	...	...	77	7
1949	...	...	...	88	5
1950	...	...	...	62	5
1951	...	...	...	98	8
1952	...	...	...	91	16
1953	...	...	...	70	11
1954	...	...	...	78	9
1955	...	...	...	81	18
1956	...	...	...	68	11
1957	...	...	...	104	19
1958	...	...	...	102	25

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis

There were two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The rate is 0.04 per thousand. This is the lowest death rate from Tuberculosis that has ever been recorded in Guernsey.

The decline of the Tuberculosis death rate is graphically illustrated in the following table.

Year							No. of deaths from Tuberculosis
1948	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
1949	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1951	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
1952	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1954	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1956	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The decline of Tuberculosis as shown by these remarkable figures is due to a number of factors. Among these the following play an important part (i) the readiness of people to seek treatment in the initial stages of the disease and their willingness to enter hospital, if necessary, for this purpose (ii) the efficacy of modern anti-biotics in arresting the course of the infection (iii) the success of major thoracic surgery in dealing with Cavitational Lesions.

The general improvement in social conditions e.g. housing, and the standard of living must also contribute largely to the eradication of this once dreaded disease.

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It will not be out of place to mention that this Health Authority provides free hospitalisation and free treatment as well as various other benefits for Tuberculosis cases.

The modern approach to Tuberculosis lays great stress on prevention and in practice this takes the form of wide contact investigation i.e. the interviewing and examination of those people closely in contact with a newly discovered case. This is necessary as the new case known as the "Index Case" may have been responsible for the infection of other people. This procedure is greatly assisted by the employment of Mass Radiography and several thousand chest X-rays are now taken each year for this purpose. There is no charge made for these examinations.

As reported in previous years another very effective weapon in the offensive against Tuberculosis is the employment of BCG vaccine in immunisation against the disease. Great advantage is now being taken by the general public in the scheme, sponsored by the Board of Health, which makes vaccination available to all young people.

At the present time vaccination is offered to the following groups (a) School Leavers (b) contacts of Tuberculosis cases (c) infants of Tuberculous mothers and (d) anyone who specifically requests it.

It may well be that we in our lifetime will see the end of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, once known as the "White Plague" and in this connection it is now widely held that BCG vaccine will be responsible for the delivery of the "coup de grâce". I have referred above to the greater promptness with which new cases now come under medical supervision and the following table reveals the truth of this statement. I append here the number of new cases which have been notified for each year in the decennial period 1948 to 1958. The comparison of this table which shows the notified incidence of the disease with its mortality in the same period of time (the first table in this section), shows clearly that although the number of cases under treatment is relatively larger, the mortality is very much less.

Year						New Cases
1948	...	...	...	...	...	37
1949	...	...	...	...	...	26
1950	...	...	...	...	...	27
1951	...	...	...	...	...	26
1952	...	...	...	...	...	22
1953	...	...	...	...	...	30
1954	...	...	...	...	...	37
1955	...	...	...	...	...	32
1956	...	...	...	...	...	48
1957	...	...	...	...	...	48
1958	...	...	...	...	...	56

The following additional statistics are of interest.

There were 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The rate is 0.04 per thousand.

Number of attendances at the Chest Clinic	...	...	...	...	549
Number of Chest X-rays taken	...	...	...	...	3,247
Number of cases sent to Mainland for Major Thoracic Surgery	...	...	...	...	13
Number of cases of Tuberculosis treated in the King Edward Sanatorium	...	...	...	...	30

The following cases were admitted to the King Edward Isolation Hospital:—

	Cases	Deaths
Diphtheria—suspected—not confirmed	1	—
Dysentery	1	—
Gastro-Enteritis	3	—
German Measles	1	—
Measles	1	—
Meningitis (meningococcal)	1	—
Mumps	2	—
Para-typhoid	1	—
Peripheral Neuritis	1	—
Pleural Effusion	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	4	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis Contact	1	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	30	1
Pyoderma	1	—
Acute Rheumatism	1	—
Salmonellosis	1	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—
Acute Tonsillitis	1	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	—
Whooping Cough	1	—

599 children were inoculated against Diphtheria and 123 were re-inoculated.

Five cases of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis occurred in Guernsey during 1958. No deaths occurred. A sixth suspected case (not subsequently confirmed) was also admitted to the King Edward Isolation Hospital.

Inoculation against Poliomyelitis has continued during the year and a total of 1,683 persons have received their first injections.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever has been fairly high, there being 119 cases notified. The great majority of these cases were very mild in type and it was found necessary to admit only one to the Isolation Hospital.

During the months of April and May deposits of Arsenic were found on the peels of Lebanese apples on sale in the Island and a precautionary notice warning the public to wash and peel apples before eating was published in the local press.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The work of the Venereal Disease Clinics has continued during the year. Dr. J. E. Strickland conducts the Male Section and Dr. W. R. Cambridge the Female Section.

Male Section

There were 204 attendances at this Clinic during the year and the number of persons remaining under treatment or surveillance on 31st December, 1958, was 21.

Female Section

There were 12 attendances at this Clinic during the year and the number of persons remaining under treatment or surveillance on 31st December, 1958, was 2.

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CREMATATIONS

There were 103 Cremations during the year, 52 of which were bodies brought over from Jersey and there was one body from Alderney. I append details of cremations of persons dying in Guernsey which have been carried out during the last 10 years.

<i>Year</i>						<i>Total</i>
1949	...	...	...	...	...	59
1950	...	...	..	...	...	29
1951	...	...	...	...	...	51
1952	...	...	...	...	...	54
1953	...	...	...	...	...	35
1954	...	...	...	...	...	74
1955	...	...	...	...	...	55
1956	...	...	...	...	...	70
1957	...	...	...	...	...	69
1958	...	...	...	...	...	50

CHILD WELFARE

The following summary refers to the work carried out by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Pre school children and Ante Natal Visits	...	...	...	...	2,940
Foster Children and homes visited	...	...	...	...	37
Cleanliness visits	...	...	...	...	13
Immunization Defaulters visited	...	...	...	...	4
Visits to Tuberculous patients and their Contacts	...	...	...	...	260
Visits to people of old age	...	...	...	...	23
Problem Families visited	...	...	...	...	47
Mental Health visits	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	101
Visits with N.S.P.C.C. Inspector	...	...	...	...	24
Visits with Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	27
Visits re Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	2
Ineffectual visits or no reply received	...	...	...	...	226
Attendances at Public Health Clinics	...	...	...	...	142

M. PREVOT, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

M. HORKAN, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.

M. SANGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

SELECTED GUERNSEY HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Neonatal Deaths Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Still Births Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Rate per 1,000
1944	43.0	—	20.2	1.2
1945	28.1	—	23.0	0.47
1946	40.1	—	21.7	0.45
1947	33.3	—	18.9	0.54
1948	19.5	12.5	24.2	0.79
1949	25.1	17.6	23.9	0.61
1950	29.5	22.6	20.1	0.42
1951	14.2	9.0	14.2	0.27
1952	32.6	20.3	21.7	0.21
1953	31.6	19.4	20.6	0.18
1954	13.1	8.7	13.1	0.11
1955	26.9	16.5	8.9	0.14
1956	19.9	14.2	24.2	0.19
1957	33.0	16.5	18.0	0.12
1958	22.3	18.1	22.3	0.04

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES — 1958

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CAUSE OF DEATH	0-1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and Upwards		Total All Ages		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1 Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...																	2	6	2
2 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...																	12	5	18
3 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus...																	20	8	25
4 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...																		3	7
5 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...																		1	44
6 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms																		20	4
7 Diabetes ...																		4	4
8 Vascular Lesions of Nervous System																		15	49
9 Coronary Disease ...																		10	28
10 Hypertension with Heart Disease...																		12	20
11 Other Heart Disease ...																		9	51
12 Other Circulatory Disease ...																		32	93
13 Influenza ...																		1	1
14 Pneumonia ...																		18	25
15 Bronchitis ...																		9	15
16 Other Diseases of Respiratory System																		6	9
17 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum																		3	3
18 Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea																		1	1
19 Nephritis and Nephrosis ...																		4	5
20 Congenital Malformations																		1	1
21 Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases																		24	66
22 Motor Vehicle Accidents																		5	5
23 All other Accidents																		8	12
24 Suicide, ...																		3	4
25 Homicide and operations of War																		1	1
	9	7	2	1	2	-	3	-	8	6	62	31	72	48	105	141	263	234	497

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT FOR 1958

Section 1. General Medical Laboratory Tests.

The total number was 9,929, an increase of 199 above the previous record year of 1957. Specimens sent to Dorset totalled 352, or 3.5% of the total work in this Section.

Section 2. Public Health Tests.

These totalled 1,135, a decrease of 934 from last year. This reduction is the result of a complete year of milk distribution by Tetra Pak which has eliminated the need for retail milk sample testing necessary in previous years.

Section 3. Blood Transfusion and Grouping Tests.

2,036 tests were made, an increase of 238 above the 1957 figure. Testing for anti-rhesus antibodies is now a routine procedure when indicated, on all ante-natal routine checks.

The transfusion service continues to expand.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total pints donated</i>	<i>Total pints transfused</i>	<i>Total pints requested</i>
1957	271	243	348
1958	339	302	455

The total blood transfused increased by 59 pints whereas the total requested for possible use rose by 107 pints, making general administration more difficult. During July the donor panel was unable to provide any active blood donors, a serious position for the service. Following a public appeal some 130 new blood donors were tested during August and the temporary breakdown passed free from crisis. Interruption in supply to the blood bank should not recur.

General Summary

The total number of all tests was 13,100, a decrease of 497 compared with 1957. But this year has seen a rise in the total volume of work for the qualified technical staff because of the increased work in the blood transfusion section where the tests are exacting and laborious. Further tests are being adopted in 1959, mainly bio-chemical in nature. The increased volume of work from this source, together with the present established flow and the proposed restricted syringe service in 1959 may prove to be the maximum commitments the present staff complement can manage.

H. A. WILSON,

Chief Technologist.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1958.

G. AUSTIN, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.H.

Request housing inspections for States Housing Authority ...	...	129
Requests from other sources and routine inspections ...	...	155
Inspections for Sanitary defects and drainage only ...	...	148
Re-inspections of work in progress or completed ...	...	298
<u>Number of drains tested</u>	...	121
Number of houses closed during the year:—Temporarily ...	...	3
Permanently ...	...	6
Number of closing notices lifted	...	1
Interviews and requests for advice	...	636

Exterior repairs to dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Interior repairs to dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sanitary defects made good ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Roof defects repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Domestic water supplies installed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
New gutters and rain water pipes provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New W.C.'s ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Soakaways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New cesspits or repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
New drainage systems ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Unofficial refuse dumps covered ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Poultry houses cleansed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Camp Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Caravan sites (Including temporary site at Airport)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Work places and Work Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Nuisances investigated and abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167
Refuse dumps (Official)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Refuse dumps (Unofficial)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Bathing Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Visits with Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Visits with Health Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ineffectual Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

INSPECTIONS OF FOOD AND FOOD STORING PREMISES

Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34

Food examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Baby Food, 15 tins.	Fruit, 2,120 tins, 12 cases, 19 trays.
Bacon, 345 lbs., 68 collars, 2 shoulders.	Fruit, 8 boxes, 29 peaches, 29 apples.
Baked Beans, 298 tins.	Fruit, 10 melons, 20 lbs., 5 macedoins.
Beverages, 178 tins, 99 lbs.	Fruit Juices, 105 $\frac{2}{3}$ doz. tins.
Bisto, 15 tins.	Ground Almonds, 16 lbs.
Butter, 68 lbs.	Gingerbread, 4 tins.
Cake, 64 pkts., 85 cakes.	Jam, 143 tins, 11 jars.
Cheese, 220 doz. slices, 378 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 22 loaves.	Jellies, 84.
Cheese, 802 portions, 313 pkts., 36 boxes.	Kraft Diner, 28 pkts.
Cheese, 12 tubes.	Lard, 258 pkts.
Cereal, 23 doz. pkts.	Margarine, 9 cases, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Chocolate, 56 lbs.	Mayonnaise, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. Jars, 1 tin.
Chutney, 145 jars.	Meat Tinned, 912 tins.
Coconut, 13 tins.	Meat Loose, 370 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 16 sausages.
Cream, 284 tins.	Meat Loose, 25 hamburgers, 13 cartons.
Creamed Rice, 1 tin.	Milk, 419 tins.
Fish, 143 tins.	Mincemeat, 73 jars.

Miracle Whip, 58½ doz. bottles, 12 doz. jars.	Salad Cream, 359 doz. jars, 204 bottles.
Mushrooms, 4 tins, 10 chips.	Salt, 9¾ doz. pkts.
Macaroni, 3 tins, 2 pkts.	Salted peanuts, 9 dozen pkts.
Mustard, 9 dozen jars.	Semolina, 2 pkts.
Nuts, 2 boxes.	Sandwich spread, 3 jars.
Pastes, 8 jars.	Soup, 422 tins.
Peanut Butter, 55 jars.	Shortening, 145½ dozen pkts.
Pickles, 613 jars.	Spice, 3 tins, 2 doz. pkts.
Potatoes, 32½ cwt.	Suet, 2 pkts.
Ravioli, 12 jars.	Vegetables, 979 tins, 3 dozen cauliflower.
Rice, 7 lbs.	Vinegar, 10 dozen bottles.

Food Analysed during 1958:—

Apples 7	Pork Luncheon Meat 2
Hamburgers 1	Self Raising Flour 1
Meat Pies 6	Shrimp Paste 1
Milk 3	Snax 1
Mustard 1	Tinned Ham 1
Moutarde Francaise 1	

WATER SUPPLY

Weekly samples taken from mains	590
Samples from private wells	55
Samples from schools	51
Samples from quarries	3
Samples of rain water	2
Samples from Herm	12
Samples from streams and fountains	11
Samples taken for chemical examinations	5
Samples of sea water	7
Total samples taken during 1958	<u>736</u>

FARM AND DAIRY INSPECTIONS

Farmers interviewed for unsatisfactory conditions	108
Farmers interviewed for unsatisfactory milk results	551
Inspections of milk retailers equipment	73
Farms visited for check samples	22
Cases of suspected mastitis found and reported	43
Re-inspection of farms	29
Visits to States Dairy	171

MILK SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS

Official Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Samples for mastitis investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Samples for Phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30

ANTHRAX

One case of Anthrax was recorded during the year and disinfection of the farm was carried out.

ICE CREAM

Total number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Number of imported samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Number of local samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Samples analysed for fat and sugar content	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

RESULTS

IMPORTED	Grade 1 (79 samples)	=	93%
	Grade 2 (1 sample)	=	7%
LOCAL	Grade 1 (7 samples)	=	88%
	Grade 2 (1 sample)	=	12%

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Visits and investigations made were as follows:—

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	39
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	119
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis (Cerebro Spinal)	...	...	...	...	...	1

PARATHION POISONING

One case only was reported during the year and was non-fatal.

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DISINFECTIONS

The following number of articles of clothing and bedding were stoved at the King Edward Sanatorium:—

From the Princess Elizabeth Hospital	570
From St. John's Ambulance	461
From The King Edward Sanatorium	21
From The Castel Hospital	88
From The Maternity Hospital	1
From Morley and Rocquaine Youth Hostels	396
From Notifiable Infectious Diseases (from houses where cases had occurred)	112

Hospital Wards Disinfected:—

Princess Elizabeth Hospital	8
King Edward Sanatorium	15
Private Houses	8

DISINFESTATIONS

Private Houses and Hospitals	100
Verminous persons removed to Hospital	4

—Ten old persons in need of disinfestation were visited during the year and of this number, four only agreed to go to Hospital.

ALDERNEY

One routine visit was made to this island during the year. Thirty-three milk samples were tested for fat content only and the very satisfactory average percentage of 5.5 was recorded.

HERM ISLAND

Twelve water samples were taken from Herm during the visitor season and all proved satisfactory. It is essential that a safe and wholesome supply be provided in an island such as this which, during the visitor season, caters for many thousands of visitors. Rat destruction has been attended to by our Rodent Officer.

RAT DESTRUCTION

This work has again been carried out throughout the year by the Rodent Officer. Light infestations have again been reported in glasshouses and various

crops such as tomatoes and various types of bulbs have been attacked. The official refuse tip at Bordeaux has been subjected to very intense treatment and gassing has been carried out whenever possible. Regular visits have been paid to flour mills, stores and bakeries and baiting carried out. A number of wasps nests also have been destroyed.

VISITS AND TREATMENT

Number of properties visited	...	...	...	...	...	2,207
Number of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	2,798
Number of new infestations	...	...	...	...	...	153
Number of properties pre-baited	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of properties gassed	...	...	...	...	...	76

In addition to this table fifty-seven wasps nests were destroyed.